

REFERENCES USED TO COMPILE FAULT DATA

Harvard Hill Quadrangle

Bortugno, E.J., 1987, Calico, West Calico, Hidalgo, and related faults, San Bernardino County, California: California Division of Mines and Geology Fault Evaluation Report FER-184 (unpublished).

Morton, D.M., Miller, F.K., and Smith, C.C., 1980, Photoreconnaissance maps showing young-looking fault features in the southern Mojave Desert, California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1051, 7 sheets, scales 1:24,000 and 1:62,500.

Trenches expose faulted late Pleistocene-Holocene alluvium & soils (Academy Engineering, 1992)

Harvard Hill Qd
Newberry Springs Qd

REFERENCES USED TO COMPILE FAULT DATA

Newberry Springs Quadrangle

Bortugno, E.J., 1987, Calico, West Calico, Hidalgo, and related faults, San Bernardino County, California: California Division of Mines and Geology Fault Evaluation Report FER-184 (unpublished).

Morton, D.M., Miller, F.K., and Smith, C.C., 1980, Photoreconnaissance maps showing young-looking fault features in the southern Mojave Desert, California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Field Studies Map MF-1051, 7 sheets, scales 1:24,000 and 1:62,500.

Figure 2a (FER-238). Map of Earthquake Fault (Special Studies) Zones (EFZs) of 1988 and associated traces of the Calico fault in the Harvard Hill and Newberry Springs quadrangles. Also shown are surface ruptures associated with the 1992 Landers earthquake and a photo interpretation of recently active traces of the Calico fault and Newberry fracture zone. Fault traces highlighted in yellow are recommended for new or revised zoning. See Figure 3 for additional zoning recommendations.

Explanation

Faults considered to be Holocene active based on Bortugno (1987) and Morton and others (1980); solid line is well located, long dash is approximately located, short dash is inferred. Turning points (circles) connected by straight-line segments are EFZ boundaries.

1992 fractures based on field mapping and air photo interpretations of Unruh and others (1994); solid line represents continuous trace, dashed line is less continuous, query indicates trace was not followed in the field; bar and ball indicate direction of downthrown side of fault.

Recently active fault traces based on interpretation of USDA (1952-53) airphotos by this writer (Hart); solid line is well defined feature, long dash is less well defined, short dash is inferred, query indicates additional uncertainty; tick marks identify downthrown side of scarps. Other symbols: b=bench, cd=closed depression, d=right-laterally deflected drainage, ld=linear drainage, t=tonal lineament.

Approximate locations of 1992 fractures observed 7/7/92 by Barrows and Bezore, CDMG, measurements in centimeters.

SCALE 1:24 000

